## Vol. XXIX ..... No. 9,043.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE COERCION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31, 1870. The House of Lords this evening went into Committee on the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. The Marquis of Clanticarde repudiated any hostility to the bill, but regretted the haste of the Government in preparing it-a haste which was evinced by the many amendments which the Government itself had introduced. He objected to giving further powers to the Irish constabulary, who he described as a worthless body of men. Lord Dufferin supported the bill, and defended the Irish police. The Duke of Abercorn expatiated on the seditions tone of the press in the west and south of Ireland, and urged that measures of restraint were indispensable. The bill was then reported from the Committee, and without further debate was passed

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS-A BILL TO AMEND THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone made an explanation in regard to the salaries of suffragans, which he said were not paid out of the public moneys Mr. Gladstone also announced that a reduction was to be made in the rates of inland postage.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, promised to introduce a bill amendatory of the neutrality laws of

In the course of the evening, Mr. Gladstone gave in detail the Government programme of business for the present session. Mr. Disraeli objected to morn' ing sessions, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and to the devotion of so much time to Irish topics. A protracted discussion on the order of business followed. Mr. Gladstone and others speaking.

CONTINUED DEBATE ON THE - AND BILL. The House took up the Irish Land bill in committee. Successive amendments modifying the Ulster enstem were considered and rejected. Mr. Gladstene to meet the objection to local legislation moved to include all customs of tenure resembling that of Ulster. A stirring debate followed on the motion, which was regarded as a departure from the rules of parliamentary order. Without making further progress on the bill, the House adjourned. The House of Lords have decided against Mrs Howard's claim to the Earldom of Wicklow.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES-DELAY OF A BRITISH EXPEDITION-A DELEGATION FROM RED RIVER ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND.

The Post of to-day says the departure of the troops and steel battery, just organized for eperations in the Red River country, will be delayed for a few days. The reason for this is, that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard.

THE TRISH QUESTION-THE EDUCATION BILL IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Loxnox March 10 -Of the two great measures be fere Parilament, the Irish Land and Education bills, it is the Land bill which is faring best, both in the House and with the public. The two nights' debate on the second reading have proved the hopelessness of opposition to its principles, and no very successful criticism has yet been made upon any essential provision. 'I don't remember, a debate on any great measure that has been so dull. There is generally plenty of fun in an Irish debate, and this has natur ally been extremely Irish, but the subject was too large for the speakers, or too solemn to permit the usual flow of Irish wit. There has even been but one Irish bull, though that was an uncommonly good one, Captain White remarking that he had given the party a unanimous support for four years. He chose to spoil his joke by substituting uniform for

Mr. Bryan who moved the rejection of the bill-in parliamentary phrase;" that it be read a second time this day six months"-is a country member from Kil kenny. Nobody is less of a Fenian or nationalist. He is a gentleman of large estate, a county magistrate, and an advanced Liberal. His opposition to the bill springs from his inability to believe that it will prove an adequate settlement of the question. His own remedy would be to extend the Ulster White who seconded Mr. Bryan's motion is also a Liberal, and represents that same County of Tipperary for whose vacant seat O'Donovan Rossa was chosen There is no similarity nor sympathy between the two, Capt. White being an aristocrat by birth and profession-by which I mean that he is a Captain in the Scots Fusiliers Guards. He, too, speaks as a proprietor, and goes further than Mr. Bryan. His belief is that nothing but fixity of tenure would conten the people of Ireland.

The number of men who will follow their lead in Parliament is very small, but there can be no doubt that their policy of moving the rejection of the bill instead of contenting themselves with attempts to amend it in committee finds great support in Ireland. Such a motion is much more significant than any thing elicited in the debate which followed, and which I need not attempt to summarise, since its influence on the fortunes of the bill, or on public opinion, will be very slight. The real work of amendment is to be done in committer.

So far as the Tories are concerned they keep their comise of not offering a partisan opposition to the bill. Indeed, they keep it so well, both as to this and the Education bills, that it is difficult to discover any particular reason for the continuance of their party organization. Dr. Ball, who was Mr. Disraeli's Irish Attorney-General, and a very able one, criticised the present bill sharply, but his speech was not a party speech. Mr. Ward Hunt and Mr. Henley are the only other prominent Tories who have thus far taken part in the debate. Mr. Hunt professed sincerely enough, I don't doubt, the desire of th Conservative party to aid in putting the bill into the best shape. The truth is every day more plain that the Tories were surprised and delighted by the moderation of the bill. They have, accordingly, not the slightest wish to prevent its passage, having at last tearned that the defeat of a moderate bill is sure to be speedily followed by the success of one much

I do not see what is to be gained by Mr. Bryan's motion. If he could have carried with him the majority of Irish members who are for amending the bill in important particulars, such a demonstration would have forced the Government to modify the hill not only in detail but in principle. A bill opposed by the Irish members in a body could not have been passed. It would have been a mockery to carry a measure over the heads of the Irish representatives, and proclaim it a measure for the pacification of Ireland. But the Irish members, after holding two meetings, resolved not to oppose the second reading. Mr. Bryan took his own course notwith standing, and the only result of it will be to present the Irish Liberals as divided on the bill. It is, how ever, perfectly understood that the Irish amendments to be moved in Committee will deal with something more than detail. In view of what is contemplated Mr. Gladstone's recent remark on fixity of termin deserves attention. He explained that he did not mean by what he said in his opening speech to discard fixity of tenure, but only to bid adieu temp rarrly to the argument for it, though he might revart to it in case it were revived.

Meantime, the condition of Ireland becomes no letter but worse, not more peaceable but more violent. I will not assume that the condition of the whole country is to be judged by the accounts of outrages appearing in the English papers. The worst is printed, no doubt. If a county is quiet we hear nothing about it. If there is a murder, or a riot, or a threatening letter sent to a farmer, that we are sure to hear of. The courts are busy, nor is it truthat Irish juries never convict in agrarian cases. At | ered the contrary. But the fact may now be stated as

the Mullingar assizes a woman was found guilty of sending a threatening letter and sentenced to five years penal servitude. Four men "found by the police marching in military order, armed," were con victed and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor-surely a mild offense and a stern punishment. The Grand Jury of Westmeath ask

the attention of the Government to the continuance of undetected agrarian crime, and propose the suspension of the habeas corpus. The in stances I give are not samples. I should more than fill my letter with a catalogue of all the crimes which the English papers take so much pains to reproduce In the House of Commons the same side of Irish life is brought repeatedly to view. Mr. Gladstone has been asked-three times, I think, twice certainly-what he was going to de about it. There is a strong party that will be satisfied with nothing less than handing Ireland over to martial law. There are papers which clamor for that desperate remedy. I am glad to say that the Government shows no signs of yielding to such a demand. Mr. Gladstone has refrained from stating his purpose, but promises to make it known

on the termination of the debate on the Land bill. I have more than once referred to the case of O'Donevan Rossa. I refer to it again only to call attention to his letter published in the Marseillaise of Tuesday-a number wholly occupied with contribu tions from political prisoners. Not long ago. Mr. Bruce denied that the treatment of O'Donovan Rossa was exceptionally severe. There are statements in his letter which, unless they can be disproved, convict his jailers of insult and cruelty both to himself

viet his jailers of insult and cruelty both to himself and his fellow prisoners. They must either be admitted or denied, for *The Times* of this morning translates and publishes the whole letter, and it is impossible that it should be passed over in silence. The opposition to certain parts of Mr. Forster's Education bill is manifested with daily increasing vigor. Yesterday two deputations visited Mr. Gladstone, Lord de Grey, and Mr. Forster, in Downing-st. The first comprised some thirty members of Parliament and 400 members of different branches of the Education League. It was, in fact, a national deputation. and 400 members of different branches of the Education League. It was, in fact, a national deputation.
Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Executive Committee, told Mr. Gladstone that they had 114 branches,
of which 96 were represented, including also the
trades anions and great trading societies, the great
body of the non-conformists, and many members of
the Church of England; among others Mr. Barham
Zincke, one of the Queen's chaplains. Sir Charles
Dilke, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Applegarth, spoke for
the working classes. What they specially protested
against were the two mistakes of "permissive compulsion" and "permissive sectarianism." I have exlained in farmer letters the force of these objecagainst were the two mistakes of "permissive com-pulsion" and "permissive sectarianism." I have ex-plained in former letters the force of these objec-tions, but they assume new force and import-ance every day. It is seldom that a deputation presents itself to the Government so strong in numbers and representative character as that of vesterday. It was immediately followed by another from Wales, headed by several Weslin members of Parliament. They represented that the Welsh non-conformists comprised seven-eighths of the popula-tion: that the bill had been received with joy by the one-eighth, who were generally opponents of the conformists comprised seven-eighths of the population; that the bill had been received with joy by the
one-eighth, who were generally opponents of the
Government, and with consternation by the seveneighths, who were the supporters of the Government
at elections. Impossible that such a statement as
that should not make an impression on such keen
politicians as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. The
latter is, I presume, convinced that he must assent
to material modifications of his bill in committee,
and they will for the most part be such as he
himself will cordially approve. I hear that Mr. Mill
has written another letter, in which he says England
had better do without any measure of education for
five years than accept the bill in its present shape.

G. W. S.

ROME.

THE SCHEME OF FAITH PROMULGATED-THE ARMENIANS TO BE EXCOMMUNICATED.

ROME, Thursday, March 31, 1870. At the meeting of the Council to-day, the Schema de Fide was promulgated. The Holy See granted three days to the dissident Armenians to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and as the Armenians have shown no signs of yielding, a major excommunication will be pronounced against them. THE DISCUSSION OF INFALLIBILITY.

PARIS, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

It is asserted here that the Œcumenical Council will immediately commence the discussion of the Schema of Infallibility. In that case the French Embassador Will not return to Rome.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Pages, Thursday, March 31, 1870. The police are actively pursuing their investiga tions into the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and the State. Nearly all the parties atterly arrested in connection with this affair are

PERSONAL NEWS.

The first number of a new religious journal, La Concorde, of which Pere Hyacinthe is chief editor,

M. Emile Ollivier has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. (Spain). This is his only decoration.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE ROMAN COUNCIL. MADRID, Thursday, March 31, 1870. The Government has officially announced its de termination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Œcumenical Council. CUEAN NEWS FROM NEW-YORK NOT TO BE TRUSTED BY SPANIARDS.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday Señor Rivero, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies that no telegrams from New-York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted founded as they were, on false information.

HOLLAND. THE AMERICAN CABLES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, March 31, 1870 Animated debates have occurred in the Chambers recently, on the question of ministerial concessions of special privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers were at length instructed to equalize the terms.

CUBA.

QUARRELING OVER LERSUNDI-ARANGO'S MANI-FESTO-PUELLO RELIEVED.

HAVANA, March 31 .- The For de Caba published a bitter article against Lersundi; whereupon the Prensa, which was about to unite with the Voz. de nounces it, and declares it cannot join a journal which attacks such a patriot as Lersundi.

The Diario also defends Lersundi, repelling the idea that he ever had any connection with a plan to erect Cuba into a province independent or opposed to the present Government. Rebels continue to surrender themselves in the Central Department. Skirmishes are reported near Nuevitas.

Gen. Arango has issued a manifesto to the people declaring that the revolution has no reason to exist to-day, and advising his countrymen to lay down their arms. Gen. Puello has been relieved of his His successor has not yet been an-

THE REIGN OF DRUM-HEAD COURT-MARTIAL-BATTLES NEAR CAUTO EMBARCADEGO UNDER JORDAN-CUBAN SUCCESS-CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS-BURNING THE DEAD-A NEW PRO

HAVANA, March 26 .- Since the publication of the order of the Captain-General with reference to the prompt trial of offenders by drum-head court-martial the journals are full of the news of trials. Yesterday's Digrio mentions that of one of these courts being con vened at Clenfuegos on the 23d, for the trial of paisanos Benito Mora, Juan de La Cruz, Ruor country people. ino Hernandez, and José Mora were accused of treason. As soon as these shall have been disposed of, another council of war verbal will try, at the same place, Rafael Alvarez Vilar, José de La Cruz Gonzalez, Eulogio Borges, Francisco G., Acchedo José Muro y Alvarez, and José Alejandro Gonzalez, scensed of the same crime. Simfla news, and in considerable quantity, comes from other parts of the Island. Hence there is reason to believe that the merelless order of the Captain General was de signed to break down the insurrection by force of terror The Spaniards have denied constantly that any recent engagement has itaken place near Las Topas or Caut

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

positively true. The semi-official Diario of yesterday publishes a letter from Cauto Embarendero, dated March 16, which mentions that a battle had been fought near that point on the 11th, and another on the 12th. Seventy three of the insurgents are reported to have been killed in one of the engagements. It is stated that the attacking force (Cubans) was composed of 1,500 men, while the prisoners taken give 4,000 as the number of Cubans engaged. The bodies of the insurgents killed were burned upon the spot, " because," as the letter states, "there was such a small number of troops with us, and for the further reason that there was no tools appropriate for the work of burial, and because of a want of time." "The smell of the burning bodies" is said to have been "insupportable." The writer admits

of a want of time." "The smell of the burning bodies" is said to have been "insupportable," The writer admits that the battle was severely contested, and mentions that "a party of the enemy, taking advantage of the thickness of the woods, attempted to cross between the companies of the rear guard, crying out, "Do not fire; we belong to the San Quentin" (regiment). Then the fight, according to the report, wasterrible.

The Spanish account gives the locality of the first combat at Rio 'Abajo, where Vicente Garcia Figuredo and Modesto Diaz had some 4,000 men. The battle began by an attempt on the part of the Cubans to prevent the further march of the Spaniards into the country. The action lasted about two hours, when, according to the most trustworthy accounts, the Spaniards retired. On the next day another battle began between a body of Spanish forces and the Cuban patriots, when the victory was claimed by both sides. From 300 to 500 Spaniards were killed and wounded. The Cubans were acting under the orders of Jordan, who, it appears, was at some short distance from the theater of conflict, disposing his troops to the best advantage, in order to meet the main army of the Count of Valmasseda.

The extracts from Spanish journals, published in certain New-York papers, have greatly excited the ire of the Peninsulars in Cuba. The Casino Español met, and after passing a set of fire-esting resolutions, addressed to Mannel Calvo and Vazquez Queipo, their representatives at Madrid, the following terse if not warlike disposing in "Manuel Calvo, Vazquez Queipo, their representatives at Madrid, the following terse if not warlike disposing of annexation or abandonment of Cuba. The cprofest will go by the next steamer. Publish in Spain, and in other countries."

THE TIME FOR RATIFYING THE TREATY EX TENDED BY PRESIDENT BAEZ.

Washington, March 31 .- A Commissione from San Domingo is expected here to-morrow, with an official document from President Baez extending the time to ratify the treaty new pending before the Senate The President states that he will also order the extension of time so far as this Government is concerned.

HAYTI.

SAGET ELECTED PRESIDENT-THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION-THE CAREER AND CHARAC TER OF SAGET.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 21.—The vacancies the National Assembly having been all filled up, that body proceeded, on the morning of the 19th inst., to the election of a President of Hayti. The election took place in open session. Three candidates were named, viz., Gen Nissage Saget, the Provisional President; Gen. M Domingue, President of the South during the war, and Gen. Montplaisir. Out of 71 votes Saget obtained 5 Gen. Montplaisir. Out of 71 votes Saget ebtained 25, Domingue II, and Monplaisir I. The result of the ballot being announced, the President of the Assembly formally proclaimed Gen. Nissage Saget President of the Republic for four years, and loud cheers from the Assembly and a large number of citizens present on the occasion. A deputation from the National Assembly minediately proceeded to Gen. Saget's quarters to notify him of his ciection, and to present him, on the part of that body, with a cepy of the Constitution of, 1837, under the provisions of which he had been chosen Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The newly-elected President swore to respect and to uphold that Constitution.

The Presidential term dates from the 13th May, 1870, but, as, in view of the present unsettled state of affairs, it was considered advisable that he should enter at once upon the duties of his office, arrangements were made for his immediate inauguration, which accordingly took place yesterday, at the Maison Nationale, in this city. Precisely at 9 o'clock President Saget, escorted by the Vice-President of the Previsional Government and the Secretary of State, and attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, arrived at the Maison Nationale. He was received at the portice of the building by several of the members of the Assembly appointed for that purpose, a military guard at the same time paying him the customary honors, and was conducted to the chamber in which the cremory was to take place. On Saget's taking his seat, the President of the National Assembly Domingue 11, and Monplaisir 1. The result of the ballot

military goard at the same time paying him the customary honors, and was conducted to the chamber in which the ceremony was to take place. On Saget's taking his seat, the President of the National Assembly addressed him in the name of that body and of the people they represented, congratulating him on his election, and expressing the hope that under his administration the inestinable blessing of peace might be fully restored to their long distracted and suffering country, and Haytl enter upon a new career of progress, civilization, and prosperity. The oath was then taken by President Saget in the usual form, the conclusion of the ceremony being amounced by a salve of 100 guns from a battery in front of the Maison Nationale, and the same number from the forts in the vientity of Port-au-Prince. A procession was then formed, composed of the principal officers of State, the heads of departments, the members of the National Assembly, the directors, teachers, and scholars of the schools of Port-au-Prince, &c. &c., and the President conducted to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung, and another salute of 17 guns fired. This ceremony ended, the procession marched in the same order to the National Palace, and the remainder of the day was spent in popular rejoicings. The antecedents of President Saget are such as to justi-

and the remainder of the day was spent in popular reJoicings.

The antecedents of President Saget are such as to justify the hope that his government will be distinguished by
an emishened and liberal pohey. He has inherited hiseral republican views from his father, who was one of the
generals of the war of independence by which Hayti
three off the yoke of France. When Christophe separated
from the western and southern portions of Hayti, in
order to erect an absolute monarchy in the north, the
father of the actual Fresident of Hayti removed to the
west to give his cooperation to the republic under President Petion, under whose government he was a Senator.
But in 1816, when the Constitution of 1866 was
modified, and Petion was made President for life, the
stanch old republican withdrew immediately from the
Senate and from public life, not being willing to give his
concurrence to such an absolute change in the Constitution of his counity. Gen. Nissage Saget has always been
known to share the liberal republican views of his father.
Sonlounge was so fully aware of this, that aithough he
could not convict Saget of any attempt at conspiracy
against him, yet his very republicanism alarmed the
tyrant of 1848, and when by his usurpation of imperial
powers he sreceeded in changing entirely the Constitution of his counity, he thought it expedient to make a
prisoner of Saget, who remained incarcerated during the
whole of Sonlouque's reign of eleven years.

When Geffrard resigned the President under the
constitution of 1846 but, as the clause which gave the
President a life tenure of that office had not been expunged from the Constitution, he declined to accept the
place, and recommended the organization of a Provisional
Government to administer affairs until the people had
time to elect delegaces to a Constitution al Convention, and
to draw up a new constitution with important Republican
modifications, preparatory to electing a President in
accordiance with the provisions. His counsels prevailed,
and a Provisi man of great intersectual ability, he is endowed with a large share of good sense, and is of a humane disposition. THE U. S. CONSUL AT JACMEL SEIZED AS A

THE CLAIMS AGAINST SALNAVE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 22.—Gen. Brice, who ras went to Des Abricots to quell the rebellion, though is advisable to send a white man to confer with Piequets in relation to a settlement of the war, and, by his request, Mr. Wiener, U.S. Consul at Jeremie, accepted the mission; but, on his arrival at the headquarters of the

the mission; but, on his arrival at the headquarters of the rebel General Jacquet, who was outlawed in the ambiesty proclamation of the Government, he was selected and held as a bustage for the safety of the life of Jacquet. At last account he was still a prisoner.

The Government has issueran feetbe providing for the adjustment of all gents of the late Government which have been legally contracted for the usual Government expenses, but all claims which are made in excess of 20 per cent over the market price for any article formished will be reduced to that rate. A commission of nine citizens has been appointed to investigate the claims and report to the Government upon them. Fitteen days are allowed to present claims from creditors resaling in this city, and thirty days to those in other places, and all claims not presented during this time will not be considered.

JAMAICA.

HAVANA, March 31.-Tunnage dues in the harbors of Jamaica have been abulished.

THE ATROCITY OF THE LATE HOAX. The Pall Mall Gazette of March 18, in com nenting upon the false report of the arrival of the steamer City of Boston, says: "The message seems to steamer City of Boston, says: "The message seems to have been addressed to a member of the Irish Stock Exchange—a likely way of assuring it wide and rapid publicity. It circulated accordingly, and the plausibility recommended it to those who were intesting up their dying hopes. We can hardly figure to ourselves the intense panes of the double reaction or calculate the effect of the shock on bodies and intiods were by long anxiety and hope deferred. And, as mental pain is far keener than bodily pain, the crime is greater than the casting of an Orisin bomb lote a passing crowd. The more benevotent a man's nature, the more would be be inclined to delight himself with the pangs of the wretch who could cause such wanton suffering to sorrowing fellowers attress. The leading member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, we may presume, can identify his correspondent. If he can, we have no heistation in saying it is his imperative duty to give him over to be enhanced as an example by public opinion.

## WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE REOPENING OF THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION IN THE SUPREME COURT—THE TEXAS DELEGATION ADMITTED TO CONGRESS —GEN. AMES'S CASE NOT YET DECIDED— THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE PAST MONTH.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Thursday, March 31, 1869. The full bench of the Supreme Court has been in secret ousuitation for two days in regard to the legal-tender cases. The question considered was, as to whether the Court should hear arguments bearing on the legal-tender points in the cases, or whether, in view of the previou decision, it would only hear the points of law and to its previous opinion as to the payment of contracts, &c., before February, 1862. To-day the subject was heard in open court, and Attorney General Hoar made a very powerful argument in favor of hearing the cases in all their points. The Court will announce its decision to-morrow, which will be, it is said, on the premises assumed by the Attorney-General In the Senate, to-day, nearly an hour was consumed by

Mr. Trumbull in an effort to get a portion of the Execu tive proceedings transferred to the legislative journal, in order to show that he made a motion yesterday to open the doors to receive the President's Message on the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Hamlin very properly pro nounced it as making a great fuss about a very small matter. The message is now lying on the table, and when it is taken up for action on the recommendations of the President, it is the intention of the Democratic Senators to begin a long discussion on the subject, taking the position that the amendments have not been legally ratified. The two Texas Senators, Messrs. Flanigan and Hamilton, were sworn in. The bill abolishing the Franking Privilege, which seems to have entirely passed from the memory of the Senate, was brought to their notice to-day by the presentation of a large bundle of petitions on the subject by Mr. Cattell, which have accumulate during his recent indisposition. When the morning hour expired, Mr. Sumner made his accustomed motion to go into Executive session on the San Domingo treaty, but as a large majority of the Senate indicated a desire to re sume the consideration of the long-delayed case of Gen Ames, he withdrew the motion. Mr. Vicker then de livered his prepared argument in favor of the report of the Judiciary Committee to an audience consisting of 10 Senators and Gen. Ames. He speke for nearly two hours, and was followed by Messers. Sawyer and Morrill of Maine in favor of Gen. Ames. A running debate oc curred between Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Conking as to the true interpretation of the term "inhabitant," ending in the former retiring from the contest with the acknowl edgment that he was unable to refute the legal arguments of his friends, but that, nevertheless, his opinion was not shaken. During the remarks of Mr. Morrill an exciting colloquy occurred between him and Messrs. Saulsbury and Davis. Garret asserted that Gen. Ames's election was dictated by himself and the President, and that the will of the military prevailed in Mississippi; while Saulabury declared that Mississippi would be reconstructed again if she did any thing unpleasant to the dominant party. When Mr. Morrill intimated that, if this were so, the same principle might be applied to Kentucky, Saulsbury could hardly contain himself, and spoke of the terrible thougs the great State of Delaware would do if she only had the power. Mr. Morrill, in a mock-serious tone, expressed the hope that the United States would never be so foolish as to make war on little Delaware, which brought down the House. Mr. Hamlin suggested that an under standing be had to vote on the subject to-morrow, but Mr. Conkling refused to consent. Mr. Edmunds will probably speak, if he returns before the vote is taken.

In the House, to-day, the bill transferring certain funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Bureau of Education occupied the morning hour, without being finally disposed of. A motion to table the bill was lost. The Com mitteee on Elections reported on the credentials of the members elect from Texas, recommending that they be sworp. An exciting discussion took place on this report in relation to Capt. Connor, one of the Texas delegation Messrs. Butler and Shanks presented charges against the Messrs. Butler and Shanks presented charges against the moral character of Mr. Connor, and asked that the charges be investigated by the Election Committee before his admission. This was looked upon as establishing a dangerous precedent, and led to an animated debate between Messrs. Butler, Ingersoll, and Shanks on one side, and Mesers. Garfield, Dawes, Banks, and Stevenson on the other. Butler's side was beaten badly, and Connor was sworn in. Imme diately after he was sworn in, Connor, who is a boyishlooking person, seemingly tacking several years of the requisite age to become a member, obtained leave to reply to the attacks made on him by Butler and Shanks. He spoke for about ten mmules, adding nothing to his reputation other than showing that, although he was young and small, he was he sat down he was rebuked by the Speaker for un-parliamentary language. It was after 3 before this little excitement subsided, and the House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill. Gen. Schenek occupied the

floor till the time of adjournment. Gen. Garfield will speak on the bill to-morrow.

The total receipts from customs for the month of March, were \$16,066,450 88; the total receipts from internal revenue, \$12.859,818 33; total from both sources, was \$23,926,070 21. The receipts from public lands, premium on sale of gold, etc., will probably be sufficient to make the receipts \$29,000,000. The expenses of the Government for the month of March, Including the pension payment, will not exceed, if it reaches, \$12,000,000. The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow. For the week ending \$3.452.971 19, over two-thirds of which were from New

The Secretary of War had an interview with the Presi dent this morning, in relation to the funeral of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, which will take place in Troy, N. Y. The President reiterated his intention of Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior Departments will attend, as will also the other Cabinet officers, if business will permit. A Committee of both Houses of Congress will probably represent that body, while officers of the army and navy, and distinguish civilians will attend in

ate this morning a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of a Survey by the War Department of the line of water commun. eation between tide-waters in the James and Ohio Riv ers, a subject in which the Legislatures of the Western States, and the National Board of Trade are now taking a very deep interest, to give a cheaper and more com-

ters of the East.
The Hon. John W. Caldwell of Ohio, ex-Minister of the United States to Bolivia, and Minister in Commission of Bohvia to the United States, arrived here yesterday. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cald well, who went to Bolivia with him. They left La Paz on the 22d of January last, and have been on the way sine that date. There seems to be some doubt that he will be received by our Government. It is said that a case of prethe Minister applied for recognition, and that when the Minister applied for recognition, and informed by Secretary Pish that the United States Government could

not receive one of its own citizens as a minister from a foreign government. Mr. Fish also informed the Minister that the case of Burlingame, from which the latter cited, was not analagous, as Burlingame was a special envoy to all the treaty-making powers, and not subject to recognf in the returns of exports of domestic products during

Scotland, \$1,288; to France, \$1,410. This is a new article of export, and it is said will become quite a feature.

Judge Landon appeared before the Senate Postal Committee to-day, and made an agreement in favor of a New York Company, who desire to establish a line of steamers

submitted the same arguments which they made before the Ways and Means Committee against the Funding bill.

the Ways and Means Committee against the random in GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH!

The following nomination was sent in to-day: 'John F. McCarthy, to be Postmaster at Valparaiso, Indiana. Acting Commissioner Hodges has had before him for some days, under authority of act of Congress, the hearing of the petition of Mrs. Polly Hunt, widow of Walter Hunt, for an extension of letters patent on paper shirt collars, dated July 25, 1834. The case has been fully at cased for the petitioner by the Hon. William Whiting, and for the remonstrants by J. J. Coombs of Washington and J. E. L. Sheriman of New-York. This is the first patent ever issued on the invention of paper collars, and is believed to control that business. Acting Commissioner Hodges has rendered his decision, extending the letters patent for the term of seven years.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN FAVOR OF REOPENING THE QUESTION IN

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, a motion for the rehearing of the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act was argued by the Attorney-General for the United States, and by James M. Carlisle on the opposite side. The Attorney-General addressed the Court

and present the convergence of the control should be seen a communication from Mr. Critise, and information established and the control of the control with the morning. I understand the question in provide the control of the

York Company, who desire to establish a line of steamers to ply between New-York and Vera Cruz. They ask a subsidy of \$5,000 for a round trip every 28 days. The Committee promised to give the matter a careful consideration. Senator Keflegg of Lonsiana also appeared before the Committee, and made an argument in favor of establishing a line of steamers between New-Orleans, Tampleo, and Vera Cruz. The Company ask a subsidy of \$150,000 per annum. Senator Keflegg laid before the Committee statistics showing the importance of establishing an American line of steamers between those ports. He submitted statements exhibiting the amount of imports and exports during the last three or four years. It appears that the exports of Mexico last year was some \$15,000,000. Of this amount, Engined received \$21,000,000, and the United States only \$5,000,000.

The delegation of National Bank men appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day, and

the judgment of this Court, and, upon the question whether it was necessary for the exercise of admitted constitutional powers, to deciding that that necessity is a judicial and not a political one.

The gravity of such a decision, your Honors, I have no doubt, justily estimate: that it was my duty, if the question could be presented again with propriety in the exercise of my official functions to do so, seemed to me clear, and, may it please your Honors, involving as it does such a great mass of private interests, but more, because it seemed to me to involve a fundamental principle lat the powers of the Government, and inf my apprehension to involve the question whether it is ever constitutional to have a rebellion beyond a certain magnitude, I have decided at the earliest possible period to present it to your Honors, when the Court should be full, and to ask that if this is not to be henceforth and forever the settled view of this land. It shall now be declared what the law is. It is not necessary for me to call your Honor's attention to the fact that this is by no means unexampled. I had occasion the other day to observe that in the great case of McCulloch agt. The State of Maryland the Court allowed within five years afterward that whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seems to me that if there can be any hope on the part of those who would not have concurred with the decision of the Court, that this decision on further consideration might be changed. It must be obvious to every mind that the more speedily it is done the better for all parties concerned, and better for the country.

Acquirery of Mr. Carlisle rediced, saying that the Attorney.

ARGUMENT OF ME. CARLISLE IN OPPOSITION. Mr. James M. Cartisle replied, saying that the Attorney General had analyzed and disparagingly criticised the Court becaus , as he remarked, the question was decided by a vote of a single Judge. However that might be, is was the judgment of the Court which had been prowas the judgment of the Court which had been pro-nounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of the small majority deciding a question i Whatever might be the majority, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court if the then referred to the fact that the case of Heffner & Gris-wold, one of the bank cases involving principles appli-cable to other parties, had been postponed from one term to another for the purpose of argument, thus showing they had all been carefully and cluberately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under ad

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE NEW FENIAN ALARM-NATURE OF THE SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS NEAR THE CANADA BORDER-SUPPOSED FENIAN DOINGS.

St. Albans, Vt., March 31 .- For several weeks past an unusual supply of money orders and drafts from Philadeiphia and New-York have been received at Burlington, payable to men well known as Fenians. Lately there has been a mysterious movement of loaded teams from this point to Underbill and Westford, some 17 miles east, and not on the railroad. A week ago last Sunday night several double-teams, freighted with boxes and casks, passed northwardly through the village of Fairfield, some 10 miles east of St. Albans, and the same thing was repeated last Sunday night in Fair ax, which lies between Westford and Fairfield. Six of these teams were seen, all bound north. Fairfield is largely inhabited by Irishmen, most of whom are Fenians, and it is only about 10 miles from the Canada line. MR. BLAKE'S MOTION ON THE NOVA SCOTIA ACT.

-HIS DEFEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT. OTTAWA, March 31 .- In the House of Com-

mons last night, Mr. Blake moved an address to the Queen, asking her to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations of such acts as that respecting Nova Scotia. He contended that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and it was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a measure in the interests of the Union. Sir John McDonald, after speaking at great length, moved an amendment to the effect that it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to control all the expenditures chargeable to the public accounts of the country. The amendment was carried by a majority of 27.

TROOPS FOR THE NOIMH-WEST-CALDWELL. TORONTO, March 31 .- The schooner J. G. Beard arrived from Oswego to-day with a cargo of coal-This is the first arrival this season. Storage has been en-

gaged here for 2,000 barrels of pork and flour destined for the use of the troops who are to be sent to the North-West. R. B. C aldwell was delivered over to the Amer-lean authorities at Suspension Bridge to-day.

THE NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30 .- The New-England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed an eight days' session in this city to-day. The application of Mrs. Van Cote, the female examedist, for admission to the Conference on trial, was withheld for this year from motives of policy. The sentiment of the Conference was against her admission—a resolution, merely commending Mrs. Van Cote's Christian wort rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an angelist, having been tabled without debate.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The ice moved out of the Buffalo Niver

....Business was resumed yesterday on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. ... A heavy north-east snow-storm prevailed

... About 500 workmen were discharged from The ice is rapidly breaking up in the

Benjamin H. Warren, wellk nown in finan-

erreles throughout the South, died in Augusta, terday, aged 74. ....The amount of specie in the Bank of France yesterday was 2,000,000 france greater than at the same period last week.

.The Directors of the Central National ... The Directors of the Bank of Cheinnate have determined to consolinate with the First National Bank, with a capital of \$1,500,600. Lewis Collins (colored), who was sen-enced to be hanged in Baltimore to-day, for the murder f Elisha Banks (colored), has been reprieved to May 13

.... The colored people of Albany and Oswego. N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., fired salutes of 160 guns yes erday, in bonor of the Fifteenth Amendment Proclama

.... Willfam Menkman, an Englishman, employed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, while coup-ing some cars, at Lowell, yesterday, was run over and killed. .The examination in the case of Police-

man Lowell of Boston, ye therday, charged with steading a gold waten from a lady to the escotting her through a growd, resulted in his acqu.

... The flow of specie to the Bank of England this week has been unusual ou hand yesterday was greater by zero sterppy than at the corresponding time last week. ....The sentence of Philip Stein, letz, whose

ecution for the murder of August Heick, in Tolecholo, was fixed for to-day, has been commu. "I be in somment for life at hard labor. ....The fruit-packing establishment of J. &.

Gienn & Co., in Cleveland, Ohio, was burned yesterday Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000. The building was owned by F. D. Stone; insured for \$20,000. The Peabody tomb was entered by burglars, on Wednesday night, who stole the silver plate and handles from the casket. The theves were arrested yesterday and the plunder recovered. They will be tried to-day.

....The bark Cricket of Baltimore has been wrecked of Cape Charles, and is a total loss. She had on board 5,126 bags of coffee from Rio de Janeiro. The cargo was insured but the vessel was not. The captain and crew have arrived at Baltimore.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current there were some errors in the pork-packing report from that cir. published recently. The average weight should to be held by pollids instead of 198 pounds, and 7,000 added to the absolut reported packed.

Alfred L. Goodrich, captain of the steamer Alfred L. Goodrich, captain of the steamer.

T. D. Wilcox, committed sauche at Ithaca, N. Y., yes, terday, by shooting. His body was found on his bed with a revolver in his hand. An envelope in his room had the following inscription, "Good-bye all. Alf."

.... The Hon. Dugald Stewart died at his

... A cargo of horses, cattle and sheep, which arrived in England a day or two since from the Arcentine Republic as an experiment, was sold at Faimouth on Wednesday. The prices realized were very unsatisfactory. The animals were sound, but in poor condition, on account of the long confinement.

....The latest reports from the San Diego gold fields are more favorable. Rich quartz ledges have been discovered 30 miles from San Diego, which has caused another rush of minors for that place. The sallors attached to the British iron-clad Zealous, how in San Francisco, are infected with the gold fever, and attempts at desertion are made daily.

....The four-oared boat race between the